

THE TALE OF THE EYE

DISPOSITION IS REVEALED IN THE COLOR OF THE OPTICS.

The Black Eye is Not Black and It Pales—The Steely Gray, the Green and the Sweet Brown Eye—Myra of Shakespeare, Coleridge and Byron.

It has been remarked by those who are most conversant with the anatomy of the eye that the darkest eyed eye is most susceptible to change. The fading of the black eye is no secret, as it is almost universal, and this is natural and accounted for from the known fact that the black eye is not black, but a yellow of deep color and sometimes found in combination with one or more colors. The light blue and the gray seem to be the most lasting. The gray eye is an almost universal characteristic of men and women of great intellect.

Shakespeare had deep gray eyes, which were remarkable for their near approach to blue. Up to the death of the poet the original color remained. Lord Byron had the gray eye of the poet. Coleridge also had gray eyes, but, like Shakespeare and Byron, the gray was at times, and under mental excitement particularly, tinted with another color. One biographer of Lord Byron tells of his beautiful changeable gray eyes as one of the chief characteristic features of his physiognomy. The eye of Coleridge was of a greenish gray.

It is an undeniable fact that the color most common to the eyes—brown, gray, blue, hazel and black or what is called black—are seldom found in all the purity of the individual color. Regarding the black eye, it is distance only that makes it appear to be purely black, for the reason that the deep yellow brown color is in such strong contrast to the white of the eye that the pupil always appears black.

There are also eyes of so bright a hazel as to seem almost yellow, and there are eyes that bear out the often reiterated remark concerning "green eyed jealousy," for they are to all appearances positively green. It is frequently the case that they are very beautiful when they are shaded, as is often the case, with very long and dark eyelashes, but though beautiful, they are not indicative of a good disposition and belong particularly to a person of jealous temperament. Clear, light blue eyes, with a calm steadfastness in their glance, are said to be indicative of a cheerful disposition, of a serene temper and of a constant nature. The light blue eye is peculiar to the northern nations, and it is mostly to be found among the Swedes and the Scotch. Among the rare blonds of the southern portions of Europe is also found the blue eye. The pleasant light blue eye, with the honest glance, must not be confounded with another sort of eye of a pale blue, almost steel colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion both of the eyelids and the pupils. Human beings having eyes such as these should be avoided, for the color is indicative of a deceitful and remarkably selfish nature.

Very dark blue eyes with something of the tint of the violet show great power of affection and purity of mind, but it is remarked of these that the possessor of such eyes is seldom a person of much intellectuality. It is the universal opinion that blue eyes are more significant of tenderness and of a certain yielding of purpose than either the brown, black or gray eyes. Concerning the constancy of the person, it is agreed that blue eyed people are not inconstant, like those of hazel and yellow eyes, but it is certain that they yield from affection for those they love, and only for those remaining constant in every other case, and even under the strongest temptation.

Gray eyes with a greenish tint and with orange as well as blue in them and which are of ever varying tints, resembling in this respect the sea, are indicative of most intellectuality. These are especially indicative of impulsive, impressionable temperaments.

Passionate ardor in love is to be found in the man or woman who possesses black eyes or what are considered such. The brown eyes, when not of the yellowish tint, but pure russet brown, show an affectionate disposition, and the darker the brown—that is, the more they verge on to that deepest of brown color in eyes we are in the habit of calling black—the more ardent and passionate is the power of affection, while it is agreed that the love of persons with black eyes is most intense of all. The brown eyes that do not appear to the observer black—that is to say, those which are not sufficiently dark to appear so—are the eyes of sweet, gentle and unselfish natures without the inconsistency of the light brown or yellow eyes—"golden eyes," as they have frequently been called and which are very little more to be trusted than the green eyes.

Although their praises are often sung in Spanish ballads, green eyes show deceit and coquetry in their owner. Sometimes eyes are to be found with a combination of yellow, orange and blue, the latter color generally appearing in streaks over the whole surface of the eyes, while the orange and yellow are set in flakes of unequal size around and at some little distance from the pupil of the eye. Eyes of this variety of tint show intellect, or at least a certain originality of character. No commonplace nature has this particular kind of eyes. Hasty and irritable people frequently have eyes of a brownish tint, tinged to a greenish hue.

Although the purely green eye indicates deceit and coquetry, the propensity to greenish tints in the eyes is a sign of wisdom and courage. Very choleric persons, if they have blue eyes, have also certain tints of green in them, and when under the influence of anger a sudden red light appears in them.—New York Times.

LUSITANIAN HERB.

Spain's Sundew and the African Plant Livingstone Found.

On the dry heaths of Spain and Portugal the eye is surprised to see an unobscured specimen of the marsh plant called sundew. It has long linear red leaves, covered with hairs and dew drops. Entrapped insects abound. But the heath is dry. The plants around have hard leaves like beech or cranberries. They are, in botanical slang, xerophiles, and no marsh plants are visible. Has a drosophila, or drosophyllum, for so the Lusitanian herb is named, forgotten its nature? If so, whence the supply of water for the glands? It is not at Drosophyllum has not forgotten the family traditions, but has a long taproot, which extends six, eight or ten feet through the surface soil, usually dry ground, to the stream of water which trickles underneath. Like all its congeners, it is living in contact with water, though its associates on the surface have their roots in arid grounds.

In Britain there are two, perhaps three, species of the sundew (drosophila), distinguished by the leaves, which in the one are round, on a hairy stalk, and in the other long and narrow, on a smooth peduncle. Both are common in the marshy lands of Scotland, and the round leaved variety is common in England where the ground is favorable.

As a worldwide plant the sundew is one of those plants which at times are met suddenly by wanderers in the wilderness and recall to their minds the distant and sweet scenes of home. A species of the drosophila—and, if we do not err, the very species may be seen in the botanical gardens of Edinburgh—gave a similar delight to David Livingstone in one of his first great journeys.

In June, 1855, he was making his way from the west to the east coast of Africa and had reached the marshy plateau of the central watershed, near Lake Didi. "While passing across these interminable looking plains another beautiful plant attracted my attention so strongly that I dismounted to examine it. To my great delight I found it to be an old home acquaintance, a species of drosophila closely resembling our own sundew (Drosophila anglica). The flower stalk never attains a height of more than two or three inches, and the leaves are covered with reddish hairs, each of which has a drop of clammy fluid at its tip, making the whole appear as if spangled over with small diamonds. I noticed it first in the morning and imagined the appearance was caused by the sun shining on drops of dew, but as it continued to maintain its brilliancy during the heat of the day I proceeded to investigate the cause of its beauty and found that the points of the hairs exuded pure liquid in apparently capsules of clear glutinous matter. They were thus like dewdrops preserved from evaporation. The clammy fluid is intended to entrap insects, which, dying on the leaf, probably afford nutriment to the plant."

Livingstone, with the intuition of a powerful mind, strikes on the peculiar habit of the drosophila which explains its color, its glandular excrecences, its worldwide extension and the special interest which it has excited among students such as Mr. Darwin. It feeds on insects. It lives not, as other plants, on the pure minerals latent in earth, air and water, but on the same diluted through a body which once had life. It is a plant with something of the habit of an animal. The conspicuous ruddy color attracts the insect, which is caught in the sticky liquor and impaled on the sharp hairs. The peculiar nutriment gives the plant an easy sustenance. It has no rivals; it has not the same fierce struggle to maintain its ground that the tough rooted plants of the hillside endure. Before on the tender succumb. Perched on the moss, it draws in by its roots a ceaseless supply of water and is sought by a food which is useless to other plants; hence it has little need for variation, and, granting marshy land, there it finds a home.—Scotsman.

Eating Slowly.

The opinion that hurry in eating is a prolific cause of dyspepsia is founded on common observation. The ill results of bolting food have been attributed to the lack of thorough mastication and to the incomplete action of the saliva upon the food. Two-thirds of the food which we eat is starch, and starch cannot be utilized in the system as food until it has been converted into sugar. This change is principally effected by the saliva. But there is a third reason why rapidity of eating interferes with digestion. The presence of the salivary secretion in the stomach acts as a stimulus to the secretion of the gastric juice. Irrespective of the mechanical function of the teeth, food which goes into the stomach incompletely mingled with saliva passes slowly and imperfectly through the process of stomach digestion. Therefore, as a sanitary maxim of no mean value, teach the children to eat slowly, and in giving this instruction by example the teacher as well as the pupil may benefit.

Discrimination in Banks.

The fact appears not to be generally known that financial institutions extend courtesy toward each other by according messengers bearing notes, drafts or checks precedence in line at paying tellers' windows regardless of the time of day or the rush of business. An unusually long waiting list was in evidence at the withdrawal window of a bank near Union square the other afternoon, when, a few minutes before closing hour, 3 o'clock, a dapper youth elbowed right at way for himself, at the same moment taking from his coat pocket the conventional foot long document receptacle chained to his belt. A couple of impatient men on the line registered vigorous protests, but that was all the good it did them.—New York Press.

A HUMBLE HEROINE.

Mother Mary Teresa and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Some years ago in a city in France all the soldiers were drawn up on the plaza. A woman in the habit of charity was called out in front of the governor general, and this is what he said: "Mother Mary Teresa, when you were twenty years of age you received a wound from a cannon ball while assisting one of the wounded on the field at Balaklava. In 1859 the shell from a mitrailleuse laid you prostrate in the front ranks on the battlefield of Magenta. Since then you have been in Syria, in China and in Mexico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed yourself."

"In 1870 you were taken up in Heligoland covered with many shrapnel wounds. Such deeds of heroism you crowned a few weeks ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge. You took up the grenade in your arms; you smiled upon the wounded who looked at you with feelings of dismay; you carried it a distance of eighty meters. On laying it down you noticed that it was going to burst. You threw yourself on the ground; it burst. You were seen covered with blood, but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont. You were scarcely recovered from your wound when you returned to the hospital whence I have now summoned you."

Then the general made her kneel down, drawing his sword, touched her lightly with it three times on the shoulder and pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying:

"I put upon you the cross of the brave in the name of the French people and army. No one has gained it by more deeds of heroism nor by a life so completely spent in self oblation for the benefit of your brothers and the service of your country. Soldiers, present arms!"

The troops saluted, the drums and bugles rang out, the air was filled with loud acclamations, and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother Teresa arose, her face suffused with blushes, and asked:

"General, are you done?"

"Yes," said he.

"Then I will go back to the hospital."—From "The Companionship of Books," by Frederic Rowland Marvin.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There is no such thing as a secret. A reasonable probability is the only certainty.

Men who have violated the law say it is not hard to do.

Romance is like fire—if you play with it you are liable to be burned.

There is too little attention given to two mighty important words, "Don't tell."

It is a bad plan to seek to make a good impression by following every statement with an apology.

The trouble is when we do things for our friends we do things we want to instead of what they would be pleased to have us do.

We can't understand why people try to deceive others, but cannot understand why they should try to deceive themselves, as so many seem to do.—Atchison Globe.

When Musicians Were Scarce.

In these days of conservatories and music schools, when each house has its piano or its organ, to say nothing of devotees to the cornet, violin and banjo, it seems strange to assert that there ever was a time when musicians were in demand, yet such was really the case. "In the fifteenth century," says Mr. Henry M. Brooks in his "Olden Time Music," "musicians were so scarce in England that they were impressed by government order, as in more recent times seamen had to suffer in like manner. Henry VIII. also issued warrants for the impressment of children with good voices for the choirs of the cathedrals, and in Elizabeth's time children with the proper qualification for her majesty's choirs were taken from their parents without any compensation being given to the latter."

Weighing Common Air.

The weight of air has often been tested by compressing it in receptacles by the air pump. That it really has weight when so compressed is shown by the fact that the weight of the vessels is increased slightly by filling them with compressed air and that such vessels become specifically "lighter" as soon as the air contained in them is exhausted. Many elaborate experiments on the weight of air have proved that one cubic foot weighs 536 grains, or something less than one and a quarter ounces. The above experiment on the weight of air is supposed to be made at the surface of the earth with the temperature at 50 degrees F. Heated air, or air at high elevations, is much lighter.

Lunar Athletics.

The "man in the moon" must surely regard with amused contempt our much vaunted athletic records. A good terrestrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, while leaping over the barn would be a very commonplace feat. He would find no difficulty in carrying six times as much and running six times as fast as he could on earth, all because the moon attracts bodies with but one-sixth of the force of the earth.

Table Badness.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the laws than with a sullen and unrepresentative person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic.—Emerson.

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THE SCHOOL SUPPLY SALE lasts throughout the week, so that there will be ample opportunity for all to get everything they need at the special prices.

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IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY—To Peter Ogan, Mrs. Peter Ogan and Bridget Ogan Daily.
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein the Essex County Building and Loan Association is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill, on or before the third day of September next, or the said bill will be taken and confessed against you.

This said bill is filed to foreclose two mortgages upon land in the town of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, one dated September 16, 1876, given by Patrick Convey and Betsy Convey, his wife, to Daniel M. Lyon and assigned to complainant; the other dated May 15, 1884, given by Mary Convey to complainant.

And you Peter Ogan and you Bridget Ogan Daily are made defendants because you are heirs at law of Mary Convey deceased, and claim some interest in said mortgaged premises, and you Mrs. Peter Ogan are made a defendant because you are the wife of Peter Ogan and claim an inchoate right of dower in said mortgaged premises.

Dated July 2, 1906.
FITCH & FITCH,
Solicitors for Complainant,
23 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.

ESTATE OF FRANCES A. HARRIS.
JUNE 9, 1906.
SUN. deceased.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the executor under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the executor.

MARCUS S. CRANE.
JUNE 9, 1906.
ESTATE OF ANNIE O. DOWD DECEASED.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the executor under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the executor.

EDWIN A. WHITE.
Edwin A. Payne, Executor.

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